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Washington State
Employment Security Department
Isiah Turner, Commissioner

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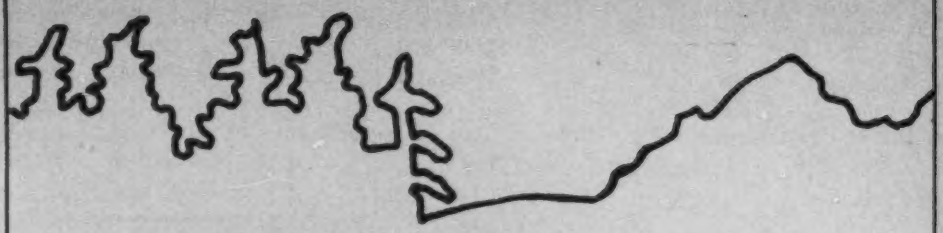
In cooperation with
the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor



Washington Labor Market

Volume 10, Number 8 August 1986

HIGHLIGHTS

Employment Down Seasonally

Total employment in Washington State slipped 2,000 between June and July largely because of the layoff of noncertificated public school employees (bus drivers, cafeteria workers, teacher aides, etc.) for the summer. The nonagricultural wage and salary series recorded a sharper loss over the month (down 17,000) as labor disputes in the lumber industry augmented the job losses in education. Seasonal cutbacks were also noted in private education and food processing. These losses were partially offset by further growth in aerospace payrolls and seasonal gains in construction

	July 1986* (Prel.)	June 1986* (Rev.)	July 1985
Civilian Labor Force	2,213,200	2,207,200	2,110,000
Total Employment	2,044,300	2,046,300	1,946,600
Total Unemployment	168,900	160,900	163,400
State Unemployment Rate	7.6	7.3	7.7
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	7.0	7.3	7.4

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

and most other nonmanufacturing industries. Despite the June-July losses, the number of nonfarm jobs in the state was up 47,500 over the year.

Unemployment Rate Up From 7.3 to 7.6 Percent

Job losses pushed total unemployment in the state up from 160,900 and 7.3 percent of the labor force in June to 168,900 and 7.6 percent in July. The number of unemployed workers was up 5,500 over the year in July, but the rate remained slightly lower than in July 1985 (7.7 percent) because of growth in the labor force.

Employment and Unemployment Both Up After Seasonal Adjustment

After seasonal adjustment, the state's jobless rate edged up from 7.7 to 7.8 percent between June and July. The adjusted rate has been flat since February, fluctuating between 7.6 and 7.8 percent. Total employment, on the other hand, advanced in July for the fifth consecutive month (see chart on page 3). As suggested in last month's report, a relatively buoyant economy is apparently attracting more people into (or back into) the job market. Thus, the unemployment rate is remaining stable despite employment growth.

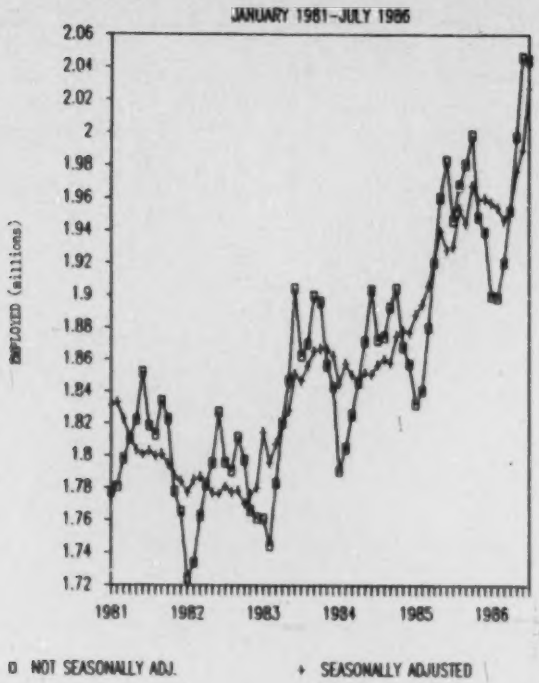
Around the State

Labor force data by county indicate unemployment rates advanced in most areas of the state in July. Skagit County was an exception. The jobless rate for the area fell from 10.5 percent in June to 9.6 percent in July. The number of unemployed workers in the county edged up slightly (up 130), but total employment jumped nearly 4,100 because of berry and vegetable harvests and related processing activity. In contrast, agriculture and food processing activity in eastern Washington dipped in July. The asparagus harvest was completed by mid-July, while the cherry harvest was nearing completion. As a result, unemployment rates east of the Cascades rose from 8.7 to 9.6 percent between June and July. In western Washington the rate moved up more moderately, from 6.8 to 7.1 percent.

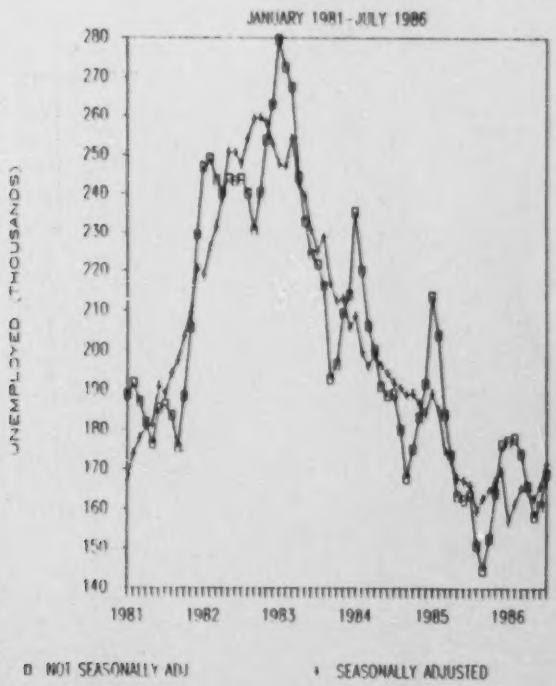
Unemployment in the state's metropolitan areas also rose moderately over the month, from 6.9 to 7.2 percent, but there was considerable variation by area.

In the Seattle Metropolitan Area which benefits considerably from summer tourist activity, the jobless rate edged up from 6.0 to 6.1 percent. The largest increase among metropolitan areas was in Yakima where the rate jumped from 10.2 to 13.1 percent following a seasonal lull in agriculture. The rate in Spokane followed the statewide pattern and increased from 7.1 to 7.4 percent. The increase in the Tacoma area, however, was twice as great (7.5 to 8.1 percent) because of layoffs in machinery where work was being completed on a contract for oil field modules for Alaska.

STATE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



STATE TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT



MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing employment fell 3,300 between June and July. Major changes were a drop of 3,000 in lumber due to the labor dispute involving Weyerhaeuser logging and sawmill workers which has since been settled; a loss of 1,000 in nonelectrical machinery

resulting from the near completion of work on a single contract; and a seasonal loss of 1,200 in food products where work on the asparagus crop was completed. The only sizable gain was credited to aerospace which rose 1,300 to continue its expansion.

Weyerhaeuser Strike Ends

The labor dispute involving over 3,000 Weyerhaeuser loggers and sawmill workers ended in the last week of July when union workers accepted a $2.90 reduction in hourly pay and $1.00 per hour cut in fringe benefits. A new profit sharing plan may moderate the pay reductions, but the terms of the agreement are likely to set the pattern for settlements between unions and other lumber companies in the Northwest.

Impact of Settlement on Economy Uncertain

The effect of the pay reduction on the state's economy is far from certain. Large lumber firms with union workers argue that they need lower labor costs in order to compete with nonunion operations and with Canadian producers who have a cost advantage because of the relatively low value of the Canadian dollar versus the U.S. dollar. U.S. lumber firms also maintain that the Canadian government subsidizes Canadian producers by selling them timber harvesting rights at unrealistically low prices.

Whether true or not, domestic lumber production has declined substantially in recent years while imports from Canada have increased dramatically. Between 1977 and 1985, softwood lumber consumption in the U.S. rose slightly over eight percent but softwood imports from Canada jumped 40 percent. By contrast, softwood lumber production in the western United States fell ten percent since 1977. In western Washington alone softwood lumber production dropped 18 percent from 1977 with a 15 percent cutback coming since 1983 alone. The loss of lumber jobs has been even larger as domestic mills attempted to meet Canadian competition through automation. In Washington State, employment in the lumber industry dropped from 54,000 in 1977 to 37,900 in 1985, a loss of nearly 30 percent.

If current wage concessions spread to other unionized lumber firms in the state, as is likely, the average wage in the industry for production workers can be expected to drop about 11.5 percent, from $11.72 to $10.37 per hour (including overtime pay). The effect on the state's economy, however, will depend on the change in total earnings. If the lower wage rate results in domestic mills recapturing some of the business lost to Canadian producers in recent years, employment and hours worked would increase. This would reduce the impact on total earnings of the hourly wage reductions.

Aluminum Workers Back to Work

The labor dispute involving ALCOA workers was settled on July 10, 1986. The new contract reduced benefits but not hourly pay. The Vancouver smelter with over 400 employees, however, will remain closed. The plant was relatively inefficient compared to more modern smelters. Workers at ALCOA's Wenatchee smelter were returning to work but not all were back in time to be counted in the mid-July estimating period.

New Contract At Reynolds

The dispute at the Reynolds Metals Company's cable plant in Longview was settled in mid-August. The 170 union workers accepted a contract they had previously rejected twice. The three-year agreement contained no pay raise and benefits were cut 36 cents an hour. The firm agreed to "review" wages and benefits after 18 months.

Aerospace Continues To Add Workers

Employment in aerospace, the state's largest manufacturing industry with over 85,000 workers, continued to advance in July with a gain of 1,300. Over the year, employment in the industry was up 9,300. Moreover, while the expansion pace of the past year is unlikely to be maintained, the outlook for the industry remains bright.

Boeing Gets Biggest Order Yet

In August, The Boeing Company announced an order from British Airways for as many as 28 long-range jetliners. The value of the contract could reach $4.1 billion and would be the largest order in the history of commercial aviation. The order was for 16 jets with options for 12 more. The first 16 aircraft would be delivered in 1989 and 1990. If British Airways exercises its options, the additional planes would be delivered from 1991 through 1994. A Boeing spokesman said that the order would probably not require the company to hire additional workers but that it would keep the present employees working through the early 1990's.

Space Work Slows

Despite the record order for commercial jetliners, Boeing Aerospace Company said that up to 1,000 engineers and other workers might be laid off or reassigned by the end of the year because of a slowdown in the nation's space program. The slowdown was blamed on the explosion of the Challenger last January. Boeing Aerospace Company builds spacecraft, missiles, and electronic warfare systems.

Labor Negotiations Begin At Boeing

Negotiations began in early August between The Boeing Company and the International Association of Machinists. The current contract covering about 28,000 Boeing employees expires October 3, 1986. Union leaders expect to ask Boeing to eliminate its two-tier wage system which the union accepted in 1983 when the company was laying workers off. Under the current contract, new employees are paid lower wages than existing employees doing the same jobs. In addition, salary increases were replaced with a

lump-sum bonus system which is not calculated into base pay.

In other manufacturing industries, employment in food products fell 1,200 between June and July as processing plants finished up the asparagus crop. Employment in the industry, though, will rise again when work begins on summer vegetables. Nonelectrical machinery payrolls dropped 1,000 in July as work was nearly completed on modules for the Alaska Oil fields. New contracts for modules are not expected because of the drop in oil prices and resulting retrenchment in the industry. "Other transportation equipment" payrolls fell 400 in July as shipbuilding employment continued to decline. Contract negotiations were underway in August between Lockheed Shipbuilding and 10 unions representing its workers. Lockheed is proposing a $3 per hour wage cut which it says it needs to compete successfully with shipyards in other parts of the country where wages are lower. The shipyard now employees 900 production workers compared with 2,200 three years ago, according to news reports.

More Wage Cuts Proposed

NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Construction employment added 2,100 workers in July to continue its seasonal advance. Over the year, however, employment in the building trades was up only 800 despite sharply lower interest rates this year. Nationally, housing starts in July were estimated at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.8 million units, up nearly nine percent from one year ago but down from the 2.0 million rate earlier this year. Analysts suggest much of the pent up demand for single family houses has been met. Another factor behind the decline is higher new home prices. The average price of a new house in June at $111,000 was up 11 percent over the year. Multifamily housing starts have also been declining in recent months because of rising vacancy rates and the pending tax reform bill which removes many tax advantages in real estate investments.

Construction Up Seasonally But Little Growth Over The Year

Wholesale trade rose 2,500 in July helped by the settlement of a labor dispute which returned about 1,000 workers to their jobs. All of the increase was in durable goods wholesaling. Employment dropped at fruit and vegetable warehouses with the end of the asparagus harvest and the near completion of the cherry harvest. Summer crops will boost employment in subsequent months.

End Of Strike Boosts Wholesale Trade

Retail trade was unchanged between June and July, which is fairly typical in the industry following substantial spring growth. This year employment at retail outlets rose 18,000 between February and June; and in July, retail trade employment was up 15,000 over the year to lead all industries in year-to-year growth. One factor limiting growth in July was a

Summer Lull In Retail Trade But Job Total Up Substantially Over The Year

decline at firms which contract with schools and colleges to provide food services during the regular school year. Retail trade will resume its seasonal expansion in August and September when county fairs boost food service payrolls.

Growth In Retail Trade Led By Grocery Stores And Eating-Drinking Places

A major factor in the over-the-year expansion in retail trade has been growth in food store payrolls which have accounted for one-third of the new jobs. Reasons for the expansion are the extension of hours at food stores to 24 hour operations, in many cases, and the addition of more nonfood items and services once provided only by other industries. Included are clothing, electronic devices, salad bars, film processing, check cashing, etc.

Employment at eating and drinking places grew even more rapidly than at food stores over the past year, accounting for 45 percent of the new jobs in retail trade. Eating and drinking places include restaurants of all types, including cafeterias, fast food restaurants, sit-down eating places as well as establishments selling beverages for on-site consumption. Growth in eating and drinking places has been attributed to the increased incidence of working women, two income families, persons who live alone and the growing preference for leisure time.

Retail trade led all industries in employment growth over the year, accounting for three out of every ten new nonfarm jobs. It should be noted, however, that many of these jobs are part time and pay is relatively low. State data are not available, but according to national data one out of every three retail trade workers was employed part time in 1985 and average weekly earnings for these workers was 58 percent of that for all private nonagricultural wage and salary workers.

Schools Out Government Payrolls Down

The end of the regular school year resulted in the usual layoff of thousands of bus drivers, cafeteria workers, teaching aides and other noncertificated public school employees for the summer. (Certificated teachers are paid on a twelve-month basis and are considered employed during the summer.) Employment in public education fell 26,600 as a result. The loss in government, however, was pared to 20,400 by the hiring of summer workers for parks, forests, playgrounds, etc. In addition, government payrolls were boosted by summer employment programs for disadvantage youth. Nearly 6,000 youth were enrolled in these programs in July.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Slow Ahead

The national economy is continuing to lumber along at a lackluster pace. Lackluster or not, the direction is still up. Considering the length of the current recovery, a lower growth rate is to be expected. The Gross National Product (GNP) which rose at a healthy

annual rate of 3.8 percent in the first quarter dropped to an increase of only 0.6 percent in the second quarter. The major weakness was in the industrial sector where production has declined since January. Consumer spending has increased but so have imports despite the decline in the value of the dollar.

Forecasts Wrong

The slowdown in the economy is in marked contrast to forecasts by many economists earlier this year who were predicting strong growth based on the sharp decline in energy prices and in the value of the dollar. Here in Washington State we were also encouraged by prospects for growth in aerospace and the impact of EXPO '86 in Vancouver, B.C. Aerospace has expanded at least as well as expected through July, and out-of-state tourists are passing through the state in record numbers on their way to EXPO. They are purchasing gasoline, meals, and lodging on their way as expected. However, EXPO has not been a net gain, entirely. Many Washington residents who would have spent their vacation dollars in this state, spent them in Vancouver, B.C. instead.

Tax Reform Delays Investments

One factor behind the slowdown nationally was the tax reform proposal which caused businesses and other taxpayers to delay some investments decisions until they could assess its impact on their plans. With the provisions of tax reform now understood and passage by Congress all but certain, they can now move ahead. In addition, the decline in the value of the dollar will lower imports and boost exports but the lag time is greater than most analysts first thought.

Leading Indicators Advance

One positive development was the Index of Leading Economic Indicators which rose 1.1 percent in July to suggest growth may pick up in subsequent months. The increase was the largest since April but analysts cautioned against attaching too much significance to the one-month gain noting that it followed two declines. The Index fell 0.1 percent in May and 0.4 percent in June.

Another reason to view the July increase with caution was the results of the July survey of purchasing agents. That survey reflected a faltering economy in July, with new orders, inventory levels, employment and production all down. The Index fell to 46.7 percent in July, down from 49.6 percent in June. A reading below 50 percent generally indicates the economy is in a declining phase.

REDESIGNED AND EXPANDED LABOR AREA SUMMARIES

As part of our ongoing efforts to make labor market information more useful and accessible, some major changes have been made in the Washington State Labor Area Summary reports for metropolitan areas:

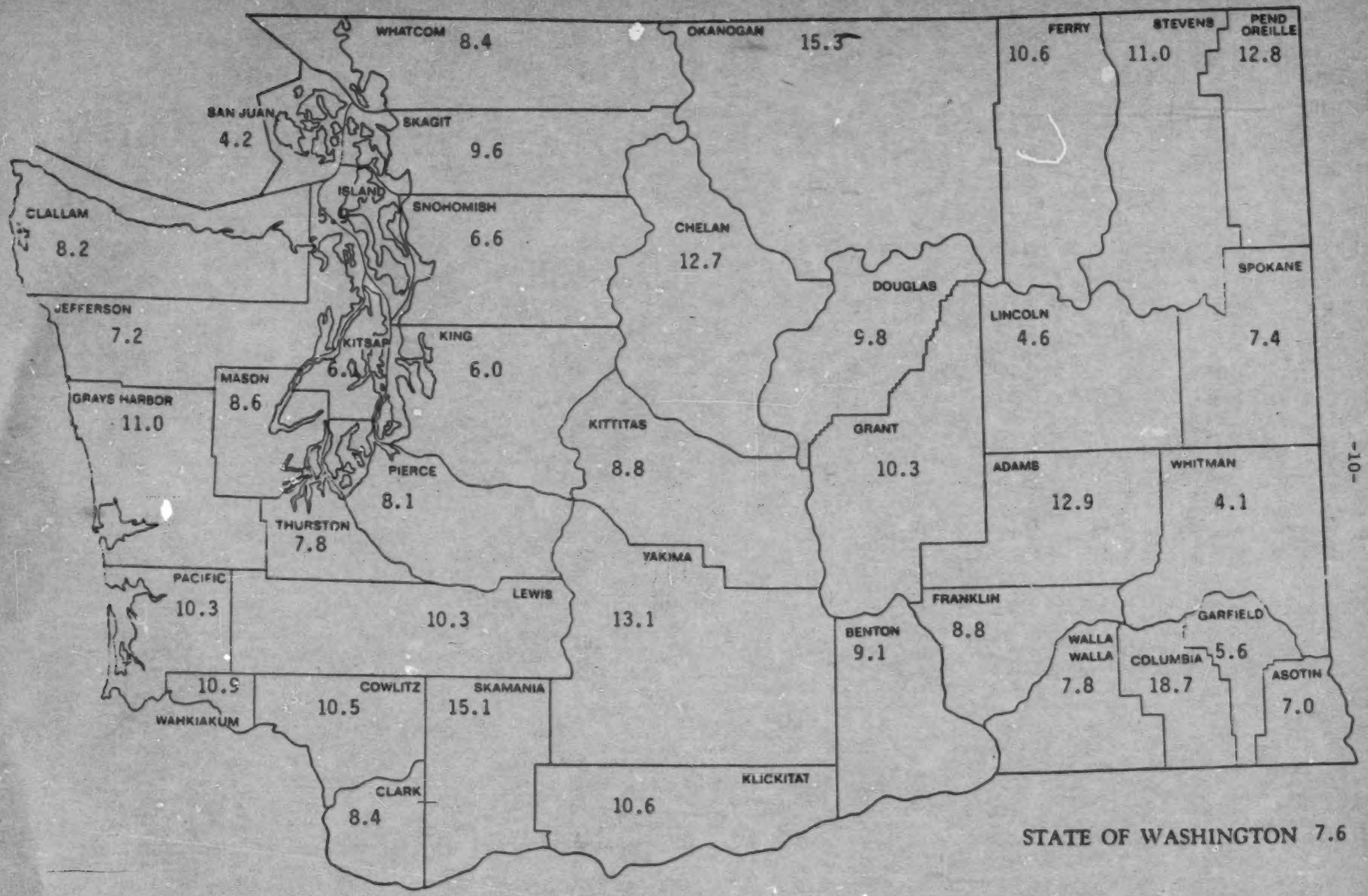
- Monthly reports will be prepared for three additional metropolitan areas. They are Bellingham, Bremerton, and Olympia.
- As a regular item, each issue will include a feature article dealing with a labor market or economic subject.
- The "Highlights" sections have been expanded to allow more in-depth narrative analysis of the statistical data.
- New tables have been added providing monthly unemployment insurance claims data and labor force information for each metropolitan area.

Individuals or organizations who wish to be on the regular mailing list for the Labor Area Summaries should contact Lois Haynes at (206) 438-4800.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1967=100)

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	July 1986	June 1986	July 1985	July 1986	June 1986
U.S. City Average	328.0	327.9	322.8	1.6	1.7
Seattle-Everett	323.7	N/A	322.0	0.5	N/A



STATE OF WASHINGTON 7.6

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Jul. 1986 (Prel.)	Jun. 1986 (Rev.)	Jul. 1985 (Rev.)	Jun. 1985 (Rev.)	Numerical Change: Jun. 86 to Jul. 86	Numerical Change: Jul. 85 to Jul. 86
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.	1,758.1	1,775.1	1,710.6	1,726.7	-17.0	+47.5
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	296.2	299.5	295.9	294.0	-3.3	+0.3
Durable Goods.....	206.3	209.0	204.7	204.4	-2.7	+1.6
Lumber & Wood Products....	34.9 3/	37.9	39.2	39.2	-3.0	-4.3
Furniture & Fixtures.....	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7	-0.1	+0.1
Stone Clay & Glass Prod...	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.6	+0.1	-0.2
Primary Metal Industries..	11.5 3/	11.4 3/	12.8	12.8	+0.1	-1.3
Aluminum Prod.& Proc.....	7.5 3/	7.3 3/	8.6	8.6	+0.2	-1.1
Fabricated Metal Prod.....	9.7	9.5	9.8	9.5	+0.2	-0.1
Machinery.....	28.3	29.3	28.5	28.7	-1.0	-0.2
Machinery exc. Elect.....	16.0	17.0	16.2	16.2	-1.0	-0.2
Electrical & Electronic..	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.5	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment..	96.9	96.0	88.8	88.5	+0.9	+8.1
Aerospace.....	85.3	84.0	76.0	75.1	+1.3	+9.3
Other Transp. Equip.....	11.6	12.0	12.8	13.4	-0.4	-1.2
Instruments & Rel. Prod...	10.4	10.3	11.0	11.0	+0.1	-0.6
Misc. Manufacturing Ind...	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	0.0	+0.1
Nondurable Goods.....	89.9	90.5	91.2	89.6	-0.6	-1.3
Food & Kindred Products...	29.9	31.1	32.1	31.2	-1.2	-2.2
Canned & Preserved Foods.	10.4	11.8	12.4	11.5	-1.4	-2.0
Apparel & Other Text.Prod.	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.8	+0.2	+0.4
Paper & Allied Products...	16.8	16.4	16.5 3/	16.2 3/	+0.4	+0.3
Printing & Publishing.....	17.6	17.7	17.5	17.6	-0.1	+0.1
Chemicals & Allied Prod...	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.3	+0.1	+0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 2/.	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	0.0	0.0
MINING & QUARRYING.....	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION.....	86.8	84.7 3/	86.0	83.6	+2.1	+0.8
TRANS.& PUBLIC UTILITIES....	96.4	95.6 3/	96.0	94.5 3/	+0.8	+0.4
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE....	443.9	441.4	425.7	425.9	+2.5	+18.2
Wholesale Trade.....	110.5	108.0 3/	107.3	107.7	+2.5	+3.2
Retail Trade.....	333.4	333.4	318.4	318.2	0.0	+15.0
FIN. INS. & REAL ESTATE.....	105.3	104.5	100.4	99.8	+0.8	+4.9
SERVICES.....	389.7	389.2	376.7	376.7	+0.5	+13.0
Health Services	121.1	120.2	117.6	117.3	+0.9	+3.5
GOVERNMENT.....	336.9	357.3	327.0	349.5	-20.4	+9.9
Federal.....	70.2	69.9	71.6	70.8	+0.3	-1.4
State & Local.....	266.7	287.4	255.4	278.7	-20.7	+11.3
Education.....	124.2	150.8	118.0	148.5	-26.6	+6.2
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	3.5	2.3	0.4	1.3	+1.2	+3.1

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

3/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

DATE 9/03/86
Benchmark: 1985

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	July 1986 PRELIMINARY 1/				June 1986 REVISED 1/				July 1985 REVISED			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,213,200	2,044,300	168,900	7.6	2,207,200	2,046,300	160,900	7.3	2,110,000	1,946,600	163,400	7.7
Bellingham MSA	54,800	50,200	4,600	8.4		49,400	4,500	8.3	55,400	50,700	4,700	8.5
Bremerton MSA	71,700	67,300	4,400	6.1	71,000	66,900	4,100	5.8	67,800	63,900	3,900	5.8
Olympia MSA	72,000	66,400	5,600	7.8	70,200	64,900	5,300	7.5	66,200	61,000	5,200	7.9
Seattle PMSA	972,800	913,200	59,600	6.1	937,000	899,700	57,300	6.0	913,300	854,800	58,500	6.4
King County 2/	760,200	714,600	45,600	6.0	747,800	704,000	43,800	5.9	713,700	668,900	44,800	6.3
Snohomish County 2/	212,700	198,700	14,000	6.6	209,200	195,700	13,500	6.5	199,700	186,000	13,700	6.9
Spokane MSA	161,100	149,200	11,900	7.4	162,500	150,900	11,600	7.1	158,500	146,900	11,600	7.3
Tacoma PMSA	230,700	212,100	18,600	8.1	227,500	210,500	17,000	7.5	218,500	201,300	17,200	7.9
Tri-Cities MSA	70,200	63,800	6,400	9.1	76,200	69,600	6,600	8.7	68,400	61,700	6,700	9.8
Benton County 2/	53,000	48,200	4,800	9.1	57,400	52,500	4,900	8.5	51,600	46,600	5,000	9.7
Franklin County 2/	17,100	15,600	1,500	8.8	18,700	17,000	1,700	9.1	16,800	15,100	1,700	10.1
Vancouver PMSA	105,400	96,500	8,900	8.4	105,700	96,900	8,800	8.3	100,800	92,300	8,500	8.4
Yakima MSA	91,000	79,100	11,900	13.1	101,600	91,200	10,400	10.2	88,100	77,200	10,900	12.4
Adams	7,360	6,410	950	12.9	7,740	7,000	740	9.6	6,480	5,800	680	10.5
Asotin	8,620	8,020	600	7.0	8,490	7,890	600	7.1	7,480	6,920	560	7.5
Clallam	22,670	20,800	1,870	8.2	21,780	20,060	1,720	7.9	21,940	19,720	2,220	10.1
Columbia	1,710	1,390	320	18.7	2,370	2,130	240	10.1	1,860	1,670	190	10.2
Cowlitz	34,910	31,240	3,670	10.5	35,150	31,400	3,750	10.7	34,120	30,110	4,010	11.8
Ferry	2,840	2,540	300	10.6	2,870	2,550	320	11.1	2,640	2,330	310	11.7
Garfield	1,250	1,180	70	5.6	1,330	1,250	80	6.0	1,120	1,060	60	5.4
Grant	26,530	23,810	2,720	10.3	27,130	24,850	2,280	8.4	24,050	21,390	2,660	11.1
Grays Harbor	27,140	24,160	2,980	11.0	26,710	23,960	2,750	10.3	26,380	23,490	2,890	11.0
Island	16,390	15,420	970	5.9	16,860	15,860	1,000	5.9	16,420	15,230	1,190	7.2
Jefferson	7,360	6,830	530	7.2	7,140	6,640	500	7.0	7,020	6,470	550	7.8
Kittitas	11,090	10,110	980	8.8	11,880	10,830	1,050	8.8	10,570	9,690	880	8.3
Klickitat	9,180	8,210	970	10.6	9,270	8,240	1,030	11.1	8,400	7,520	880	10.5
Lewis	24,750	22,190	2,560	10.3	24,640	22,140	2,500	10.1	24,260	21,530	2,730	11.3
Lincoln	4,760	4,540	220	4.6	5,010	4,770	240	4.8	4,410	4,220	190	4.3
Mason	13,210	12,070	1,140	8.6	12,840	11,780	1,060	8.3	12,630	11,570	1,060	8.4
Okanogan	14,920	12,640	2,280	15.3	14,200	12,200	2,000	14.1	15,070	12,920	2,150	14.3
Pacific	7,770	6,970	800	10.3	7,030	6,380	650	9.2	7,270	6,390	880	12.1
Pend Oreille	3,590	3,130	460	12.8	3,680	3,220	460	12.5	3,680	3,120	560	15.2
San Juan	5,480	5,250	230	4.2	5,030	4,820	210	4.2	5,700	5,490	210	3.7
Skagit	35,120	31,750	3,370	9.6	30,900	27,660	3,240	10.5	34,280	30,890	3,390	9.9
Skamania	2,380	2,020	360	15.1	2,410	2,090	320	13.3	2,340	1,990	350	15.0
Stevens	12,000	10,680	1,320	11.0	12,040	10,730	1,310	10.9	11,390	10,170	1,220	10.7
Wahkiakum	1,290	1,150	140	10.9	1,330	1,210	120	9.0	1,320	1,190	130	9.8
Walla Walla	24,530	22,610	1,920	7.8	25,950	24,270	1,680	6.5	23,870	22,330	1,540	6.5
Wenatchee Labor Area	40,570	35,800	4,770	11.8	40,850	36,090	4,760	11.7	42,800	38,630	4,170	9.7
Chelan County 2/	27,590	24,090	3,500	12.7	27,690	24,280	3,410	12.3	29,020	25,990	3,030	10.4
Douglas County 2/	12,990	11,720	1,270	9.8	13,160	11,810	1,350	10.3	13,800	12,650	1,150	8.3
Whitman	16,300	15,630	670	4.1	17,050	16,400	650	3.8	15,460	14,970	490	3.2

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

6/27/86
Benchmark: 1985

	July 1986 PRELIMINARY 1/				June 1986 REVISED 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2249200	2067500	181700	8.1	2235000	2061700	173300	7.8
Bellingham MSA	55700	50800	4900	8.8	54700	49800	4900	9.0
Bremerton MSA	72800	68100	4700	6.5	71800	67400	4400	6.1
Olympia MSA	73100	67100	6000	8.2	71100	65400	5700	8.0
Seattle PMSA	987700	923600	64100	6.5	968200	906500	61700	6.4
King County 2/	771700	722700	49000	6.3	756400	709300	47100	6.2
Snohomish County 2/	216000	200900	15100	7.0	211700	197200	14500	6.8
Spokane MSA	163700	150900	12800	7.8	164500	152000	12500	7.6
Tacoma MSA	234500	214500	20000	8.5	230400	212100	18300	7.9
Tri-Cities MSA	71300	64500	6800	9.5	77200	70100	7100	9.2
Benton County 2/	53900	48700	5200	9.6	58200	52900	5300	9.1
Franklin County 2/	17400	15800	1600	9.2	19000	17200	1800	9.5
Vancouver PMSA	107200	97600	9600	9.0	107100	97600	9500	8.9
Yakima MSA	92700	80000	12700	13.7	103100	91900	11200	10.9
Adams	7510	6480	1030	13.7	7840	7050	790	10.1
Asotin	8750	8110	640	7.3	8600	7950	650	7.6
Clallam	23050	21040	2010	8.7	22060	20210	1850	8.4
Columbia	1760	1410	350	19.9	2400	2150	250	10.4
Cowlitz	35530	31590	3940	11.1	35670	31630	4040	11.3
Ferry	2890	2570	320	11.1	2920	2570	350	12.0
Garfield	1270	1200	70	5.5	1340	1250	90	6.7
Grant	27010	24080	2930	10.8	27500	25040	2460	8.9
Grays Harbor	27640	24440	3200	11.6	27100	24140	2960	10.9
Island	16640	15600	1040	6.3	17060	15980	1080	6.3
Jefferson	7470	6900	570	7.6	7230	6690	540	7.5
Kittitas	11270	10220	1050	9.3	12040	10910	1130	9.4
Klickitat	9340	8300	1040	11.1	9410	8300	1110	11.8
Lewis	25200	22440	2760	11.0	25000	22310	2690	10.8
Lincoln	4830	4590	240	5.0	5060	4810	250	4.9
Mason	13440	12210	1230	9.2	13010	11870	1140	8.8
Okanogan	15250	12790	2460	16.1	14440	12290	2150	14.9
Pacific	7900	7040	860	10.9	7130	6430	700	9.8
Pend Oreille	3660	3170	490	13.4	3740	3240	500	13.4
San Juan	5560	5310	250	4.5	5090	4860	230	4.5
Skagit	35740	32110	3630	10.2	31360	27870	3490	11.1
Skamania	2430	2040	390	16.0	2440	2100	340	13.9
Stevens	12220	10800	1420	11.6	12220	10810	1410	11.5
Wahkiakum	1310	1160	150	11.5	1350	1220	130	9.6
Walla Walla	24940	22870	2070	8.3	26260	24450	1810	6.9
Wenatchee Labor Area	41340	36210	5130	12.4	41480	36360	5120	12.3
Chelan County 2/	28130	24360	3770	13.4	28130	24460	3670	13.0
Douglas County 2/	13210	11850	1360	10.3	13350	11900	1450	10.9
Whitman	16520	15800	720	4.4	17230	16530	700	4.1

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	July 1986 Production Workers/ Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Jul-86	Jun-86	Jul-85	Jul-86	Jun-86	Jul-85	Jul-86	Jun-86	Jul-85
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*	179,900	$450.20	$467.28	$441.50	37.8	39.6	37.8	$11.91	$11.80	$11.68
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products**	31,100	$336.91	$422.31	$410.11	30.6	36.5	35.6	$11.01	$11.57	$11.52
Primary Metal Industries	8,700	$536.79	$523.33	$517.80	42.3	41.9	39.8	$12.69	$12.49	$13.01
Fabricated Metal Products	7,400	$465.68	$440.45	$463.20	39.7	38.3	40.0	$11.73	$11.50	$11.58
Machinery	16,100	$346.38	$390.04	$369.51	34.5	39.8	37.4	$10.04	$9.80	$9.88
Food and Kindred Products	22,000	$360.51	$365.76	$347.76	35.8	38.1	36.8	$10.07	$9.60	$9.45
Chemical and Allied Products	5,200	$585.57	$570.85	$567.54	41.5	40.4	41.7	$14.11	$14.13	$13.61
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	64,600	$583.13	$586.47	$589.84	36.4	36.7	36.5	$16.02	$15.98	$16.16
Wholesale and Retail Trade (does not include eating and drinking establishments)	271,600	$319.58	$325.97	$321.20	34.4	34.9	34.8	$9.29	$9.34	$9.23

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not fully reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

** Affected by labor-management disputes